



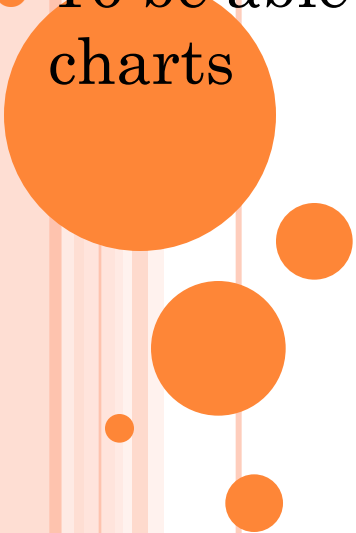
# **HOW TO COLLECT AND USE DATA IN EXCEL**

**Brendon Riggs**

**Texas Juvenile Probation Commission**

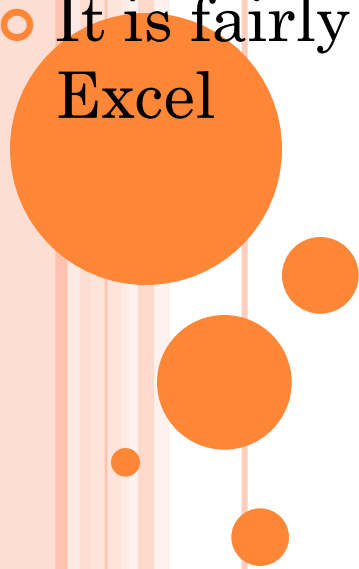
**Data Coordinators' Conference 2008**

# Goals

- To be able to gather and organize information in Excel
  - To be able to perform basic analysis of data in Excel
  - To be able to effectively present information in charts
- 

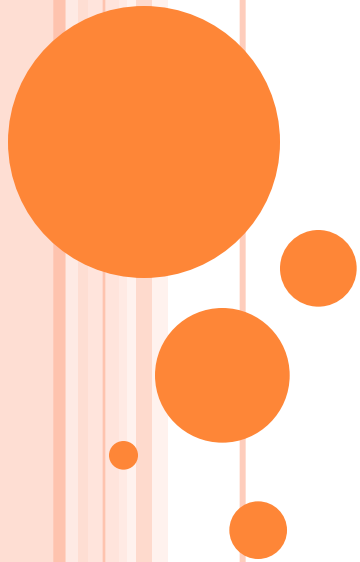
# Why Use Excel

- Most computers have Microsoft Office
- Excel is capable of managing a relatively large amount of information which should be suitable for most departments
- It is fairly easy to perform basic analysis using Excel



# Managing Information

- Extract from Caseworker
- Entering by hand



# Extracting from Caseworker

- **Create Output File**
- Sneak-a-Peek results saved to a text file can be pulled into an Excel table.
  - Run a Sneak-a-Peek report.
  - At the Results Screen, select Create Output File. This will open the Save As box.
  - Name the file, and save it as a txt file. The default is to save the file on the Local Disk (C:)
  - Open Microsoft Excel.
  - Click File. Click Open.
  - Open the .txt file. When looking for the txt file, make sure to include All Files in the Files of Type box.
- The Text Import Wizard will open.
  - Ensure that Delimited is checked and click Next

# Extracting from Caseworker

**Text Import Wizard - Step 1 of 3** [?] [X]

The Text Wizard has determined that your data is Delimited.  
If this is correct, choose Next, or choose the data type that best describes your data.

Original data type

Choose the file type that best describes your data:

☒ **Delimited** - Characters such as commas or tabs separate each field.

☐ **Fixed width** - Fields are aligned in columns with spaces between each field.

Start import at row:  File origin:

Preview of file C:\current supervisions.txt.

1	"Name (PID Number)", "SupvType", "SupvDateIn", "SupvEstOut", "SupvO
2	"ALEXANDER, RAY (170)", "PROB", "2/10/2003", "2/10/2009", "TST"
3	"ASHFORD, TREVOR (157)", "PROB", "6/30/2008", "6/30/2008", "GRAC"
4	"BRADY, PETER (147)", "PROB", "6/11/2008", "6/10/2009", "ACON"
5	"BROWN, ANDREA (173)", "PROB", "2/27/2008", "9/27/2008", "KGID"

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

# Extracting from Caseworker

## Text Import Wizard - Step 2 of 3



This screen lets you set the delimiters your data contains. You can see how your text is affected in the preview below.

### Delimiters

- ☐ Tab      ☐ Semicolon      ☒ Comma  
☐ Space      ☐ Other:

☐ Treat consecutive delimiters as one

Text qualifier:

"  ▼

### Data preview

Name (PID Number)	SupvType	SupvDateIn	SupvEstOut	SupvOfficer
ALEXANDER, RAY (170)	PROB	2/10/2003	2/10/2009	TST
ASHFORD, TREVOR (157)	PROB	6/30/2008	6/30/2008	GRAC
BRADY, PETER (147)	PROB	6/11/2008	6/10/2009	ACON
BROWN, ANDREA (173)	PROB	2/27/2008	9/27/2008	KGID

Cancel

< Back

Next >

Finish

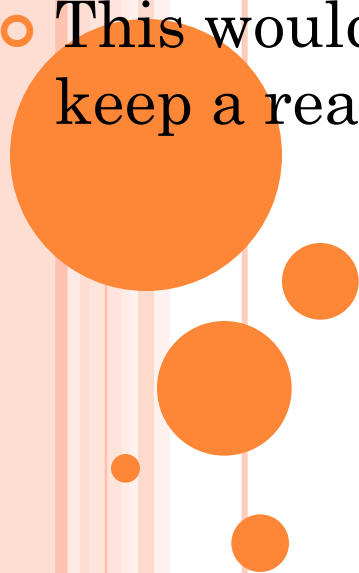
# Extracting from Caseworker

- The data in this txt file is separated by commas, therefore, change the Delimiters from Tab to Comma and click Next.
- At the last screen of the Text Import Wizard, click Finish to import the information into the table.
- Once the data is in the table, click the empty box in the upper left corner to highlight the entire table.
- Double click the line between two of the columns (A and B). This will automatically format the width of each column.
- When saving this file, change the extension from .txt to .xls.



# Input by hand

- You can also choose to input information yourself
- You would do this if you were interested in tracking information that may not be kept in Caseworker
- This would also be useful if you would like to keep a readily accessible source of information



# Managing Information

- Use the List function for easy sorting
  - Go to the Insert menu on the menu bar and select List
  - If you have already created your file check that the data source for the list is an existing Excel file and select the entire active section of the worksheet as the source
- Select a new worksheet as the destination page
- You can change both the source data and the list location in the list wizard after a list has been created
- The list function allows for easy sorting of information

# FORMAT AS TABLE

- With Excel 2007, Format as Table is an easy way to manage data
  - Highlight the cells that you would like to manage
  - Click the Format as Table button
  - Select the type of display for the table



cost of probation template.xls [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Excel

Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View

Cut Copy Paste Format Painter Clipboard Font Arial 10 Wrap Text Merge & Center Text \$ % .00 Alignment Number

Conditional Formatting Format as Table Cell Styles Insert Delete Format AutoSum Fill Clear Sort & Filter Find & Select

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	CountyName	Population Cat	Formal Referrals	Open Supervisions	Supervision Days	Detention Days			
1	CountyName	Population Cat	Formal Referrals	Open Supervisions	Supervision Days	Detention Days			
2	Caldwell	Small	235	178	25,410	1,236			
3	Cameron	Medium	1,934	1,029	193,068	20,107			
4	Dallas	Large	9,861	9,417	1,322,828	124,599			
5	Hutchinson	Small	130	121	14,445	368			
6	Jasper	Small	111	109	17,927	303			
7	Johnson	Small	599	412	56,759	3,138			
8	Midland	Medium	906	419	59,302	7,101			
9	Randall	Medium	404	254	45,714	3,951			
10	Reeves/Loving	Small	95	72	9,994	547			
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Light

Medium

Dark

New Table Style...

New PivotTable Style...

Reeves Sheet1 Summary Outline Sheet2 Sheet3

Select destination and press ENTER or choose Paste

Average: 53696.74194 Count: 60 Sum: 1933082.71 100%

start DC\_Best\_Practic... DC\_How\_to\_Col... Referrals by cat... cost of probatio... Document1 - Mic... Inbox - Microsof... ESPN - New Orla... 9:24 AM

# MANAGING DATA

- You can sort by column, either numerically or alphabetically
- You can filter out specific values
  - For example, you could select to view only small counties, or all counties except midsize counties



Microsoft Excel - cost of probation template.xls [Compatibility Mode]

Table Name: Table3

Tools: Summarize with PivotTable, Remove Duplicates, Convert to Range

External Table Data: Export, Refresh, Unlink

Table Style Options: Header Row, First Column, Total Row, Last Column, Banded Rows, Banded Columns

Table Styles: [Various styles]

Formulas: C2 = 9861

CountyName	Population Cat	Formal Referral	Open Supervision	Supervision Day	Detention Day
Dallas	Sort Smallest to Largest		9,417	1,322,828	124,599
Cameron	Sort Largest to Smallest		1,029	193,068	20,107
Midland			419	59,302	7,101
Johnson	Sort by Color		412	56,759	3,138
Randall	Clear Filter From "Formal Referrals"		254	45,714	3,951
Caldwell	Filter by Color		178	25,410	1,236
Hutchinson	Number Filters		121	14,445	368
Jasper			109	17,927	303
Reeves/Loving			72	9,994	547

Number Filters (Formal Referral):

- (Select All)
- 95
- 111
- 130
- 235
- 404
- 599
- 906
- 1,934
- 9,861

OK Cancel

Reeves Sheet1 Summary Outline Sheet2 Sheet3

Average: 1,586 Count: 9 Sum: 14,275 100%

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# Common Functions

- =Average(C2:C10)
  - Average of all values in column C, rows two through ten
- =Median(C2:C10)
  - Median of all values in column C, rows two through ten
- =Sum(C2:C10)
  - Sum of all values in column C, rows two through ten
- =Max(C2:C10)
  - Maximum value in column C, rows two through ten
- =Min(C2:C10)
  - Minimum value in column C, rows two through ten
- =Countif(C2:C10,">900")
  - Counts the number of times the value of a cell in column C, rows two through ten is greater than 900

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COUNTIF  $\Sigma$   $\times$   $\checkmark$   $f_x$  =countif(C2:C10, ">900")

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	CountyName	Population Cat	Formal Referrals	Open Supervisions	Supervision Days	Detention Days											
1	Caldwell	Small	235	178	25,410	1,236											
2	Cameron	Medium	1,934	1,029	193,068	20,107											
3	Dallas	Large	9,861	9,417	1,322,828	124,599											
4	Hutchinson	Small	130	121	14,445	368											
5	Jasper	Small	111	109	17,927	303											
6	Johnson	Small	599	412	56,759	3,138											
7	Midland	Medium	906	419	59,302	7,101											
8	Randall	Medium	404	254	45,714	3,951											
9	Reeves/Loving	Small	95	72	9,994	547											
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12			=countif(C2:C10, ">900")														
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Reeves Sheet1 Summary Outline Sheet2 Sheet3 Sheet4 Sheet5

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# Charts

- Different charts serve different needs
  - Pie charts – Shows the share of the total population of various subgroups
  - Column Charts – Compare within groups at a particular point in time
  - Line Charts – Shows continuous changes over time

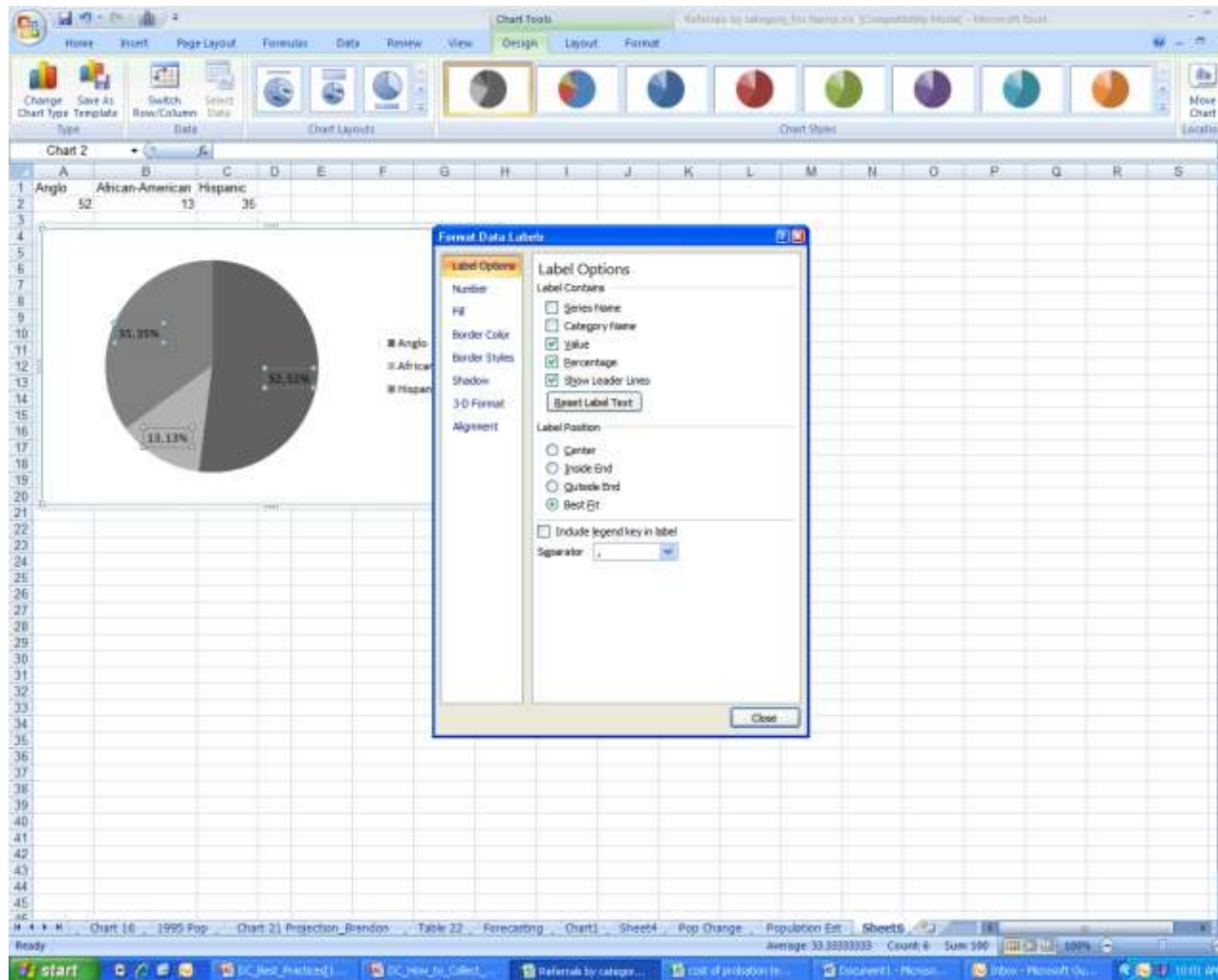


# PIE CHARTS

- Highlight the area that you would like to be the source data
- From the Insert menu, select chart
  - In Excel 2007 press the button that corresponds with the desired chart
  - In older versions of Excel select the chart type from the menu that corresponds with the desired chart
- Click the pie chart area and select format data labels
- Select the values that you wish to display



# PIE CHART



# COLUMN CHART

- Highlight the area that you would like to be the source data
- From the Insert menu, select chart
  - In Excel 2007 press the button that corresponds with the desired chart
  - In older versions of Excel select the chart type from the menu that corresponds with the desired chart

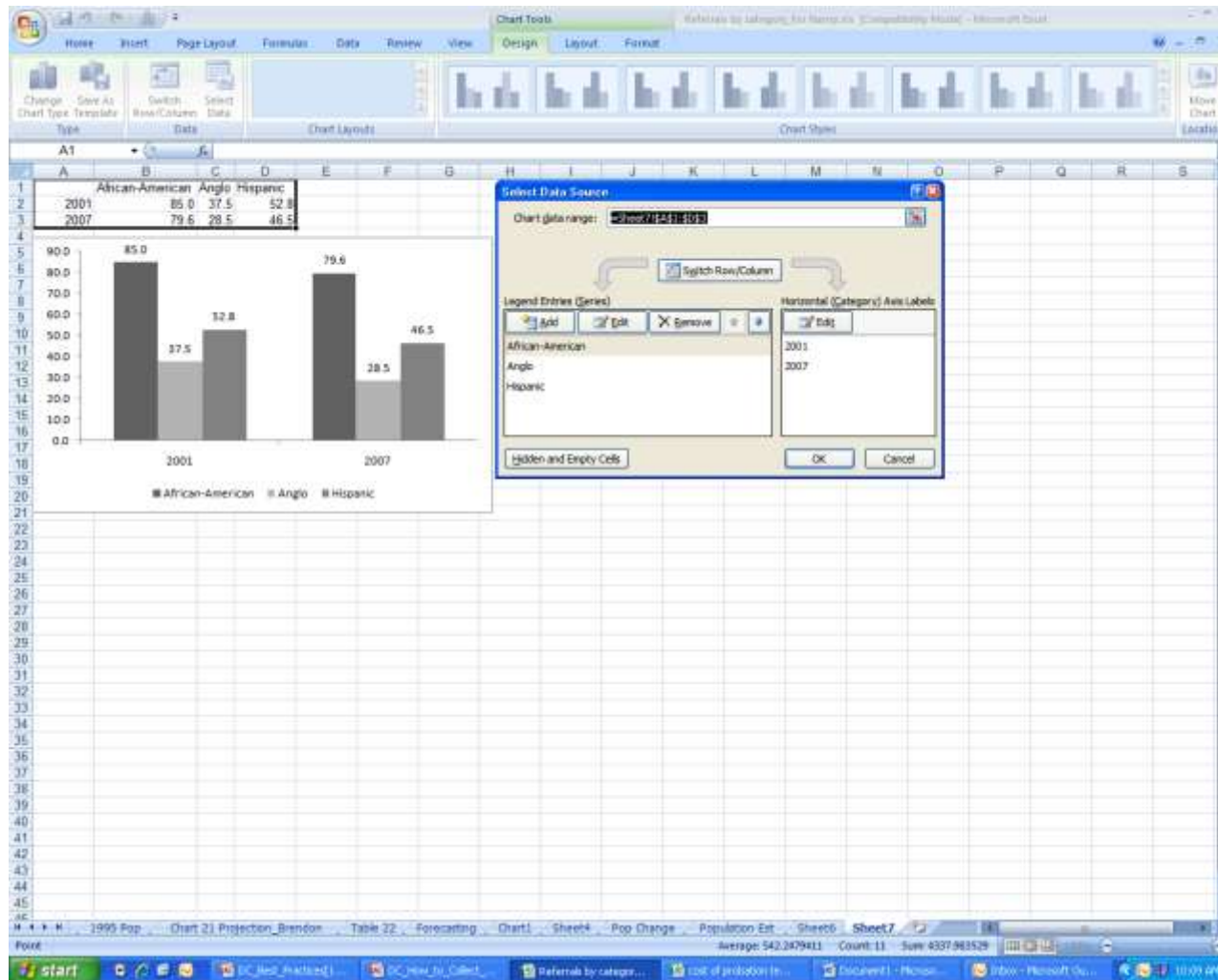


# COLUMN CHART

- Click the column chart area and select “select data”
  - This will allow you to alter how the information is displayed
    - The current setting will compare referral rates of the different race/ethnic groups within each year
    - Selecting Switch Row/Column will adjust the chart so that it compares referral rates of each race/ethnic group with itself in a given year



# COLUMN CHART

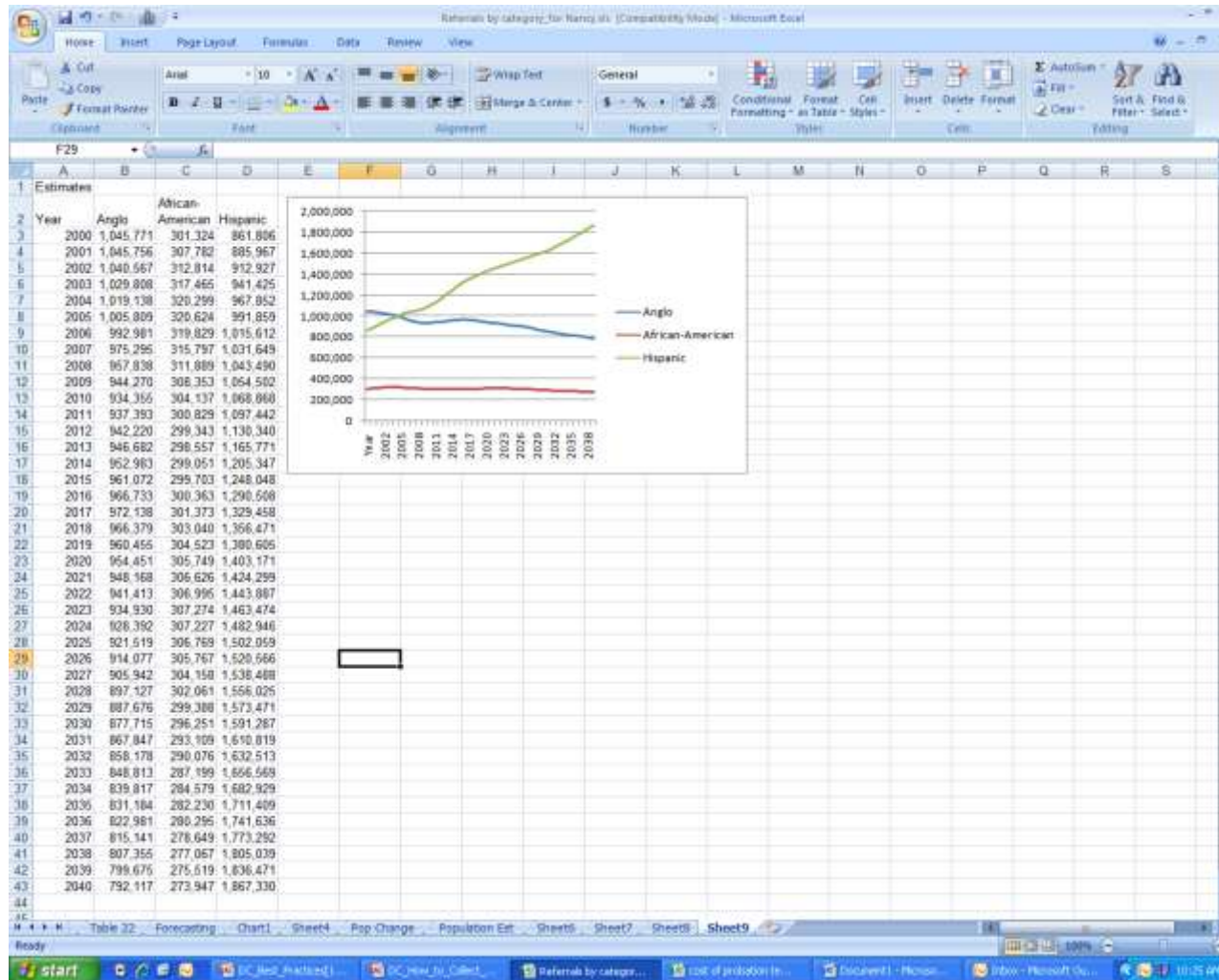


# LINE GRAPH

- Highlight the cells that you would like to serve as source data
- From the Insert menu, select chart
  - In Excel 2007 press the button that corresponds with the desired chart
  - In older versions of Excel select the chart type from the menu that corresponds with the desired chart



# LINE GRAPH



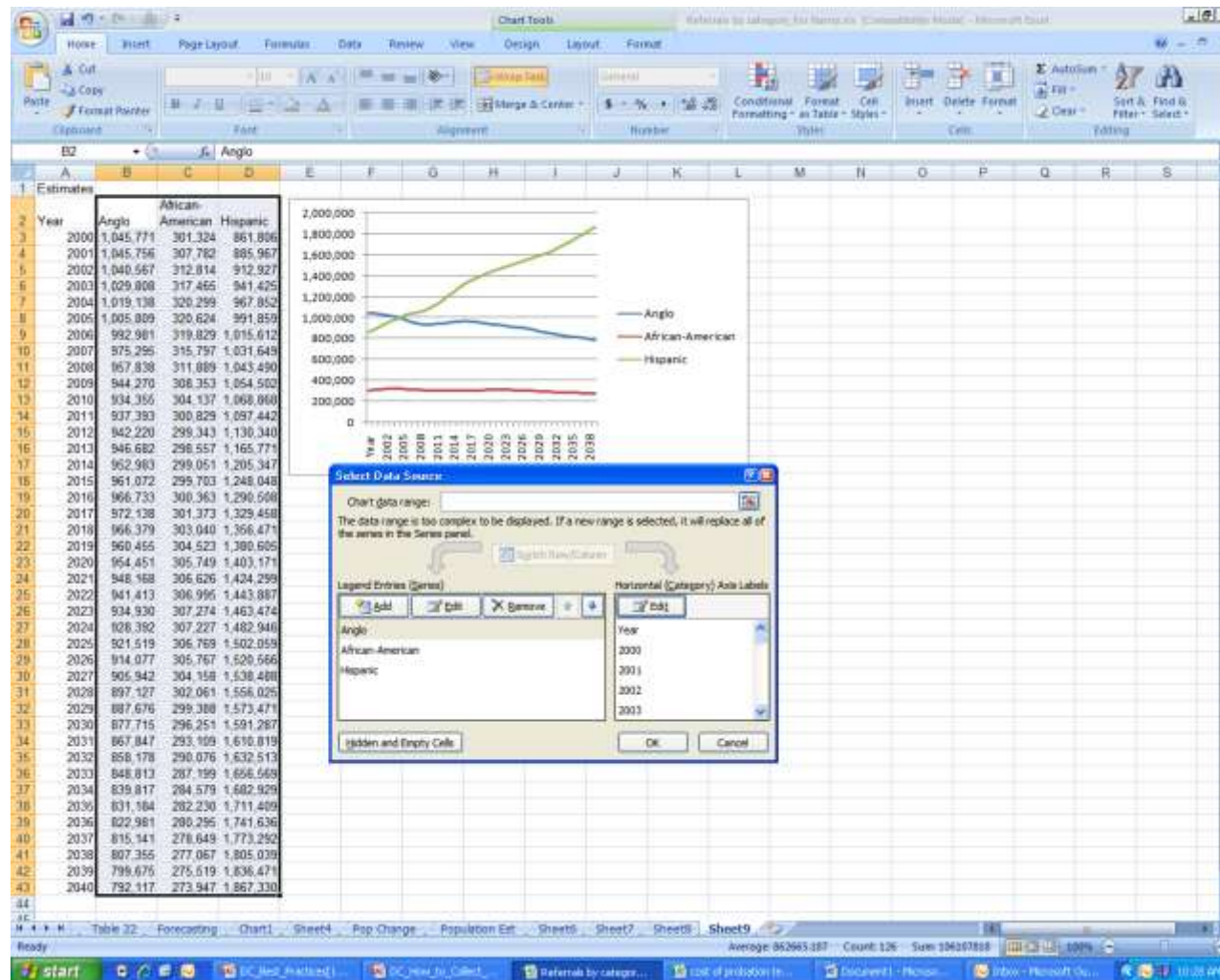


# LINE GRAPH

- To change the labels on the horizontal axis click the edit button under the Horizontal (Category) Axis Label
- Drag over the cells or enter in the range manually that you would like to be the axis label



# LINE GRAPH



# Using Pivot Tables

- From the Insert menu, select Pivot Table
- Click Select Table or Range and choose the active dataset as source data
- Select the desired location for the Pivot Table and click okay



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Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View

PivotTable Table Picture Clip Art Shapes SmartArt Column Line Pie Bar Area Scatter Other Charts Hyperlink Text Box Header & Footer WordArt Signature Object Symbol

Tables Illustrations Charts Links Text

A13 fx CountyName

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	CountyName	Population Cat	Formal Referrals	Open Supervisions	Supervision Days	Detention Days				
2	Caldwell	Small	235	178	25,410	1,236				
3	Cameron	Medium	1,934	1,029	193,068	20,107				
4	Dallas	Large	9,861	9,417	1,322,828	124,599				
5	Hutchinson	Small	130	121	14,445	368				
6	Jasper	Small	111	109	17,927	303				
7	Johnson	Small	599	412	56,759	3,138				
8	Midland	Medium	906	419	59,302	7,101				
9	Randall	Medium	404	254	45,714	3,951				
10	Reeves/Loving	Small	95	72	9,994	547				

Create PivotTable

Choose the data that you want to analyze

☒ Select a table or range

Table/Range: Sheet2!\$A\$1:\$F\$10

☐ Use an external data source

Choose Connection...

Connection name:

Choose where you want the PivotTable report to be placed

☐ New Worksheet

☒ Existing Worksheet

Location: Sheet2!\$A\$13

OK Cancel

Reeves Sheet1 Summary Outline Sheet2

Point

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# USING PIVOT TABLES

- Select the variable that you want to be the row label
  - If you select multiple variables to be row labels, the top variable will be the main heading and the subsequent variables will be subheadings
- Drag the variables that you want to summarize in the columns to the  $\Sigma$  values box



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PivotTable Tools

Tables Illustrations Charts Links Text Box Header & Footer WordArt Signature Object Symbol

C21 178

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	CountyName	Population Cat	Formal Referrals	Open Supervisions	Supervision Days	Detention Days	
2	Caldwell	Small	235	178	25,410	1,236	
3	Cameron	Medium	1,934	1,029	193,068	20,107	
4	Dallas	Large	9,861	9,417	1,322,828	124,599	
5	Hutchinson	Small	130	121	14,445	368	
6	Jasper	Small	111	109	17,927	303	
7	Johnson	Small	599	412	56,759	3,138	
8	Midland	Medium	906	419	59,302	7,101	
9	Randall	Medium	404	254	45,714	3,951	
10	Reeves/Loving	Small	95	72	9,994	547	
11	Drop Page Fields Here						
12							
13			Data				
14	Population Cat	CountyName	Sum of Open Supervisions	Sum of Formal Referrals			
15	Large	Dallas	9417	9861			
16	Large Total		9417	9861			
17	Medium	Cameron	1029	1934			
18		Midland	419	906			
19		Randall	254	404			
20	Medium Total		1702	3244			
21	Small	Caldwell	178	235			
22		Hutchinson	121	130			
23		Jasper	109	111			
24		Johnson	412	599			
25		Reeves/Loving	72	95			
26	Small Total		892	1170			
27	Grand Total		12011	14275			

PivotTable Field List

Choose fields to add to report:

- ☒ CountyName
- ☒ Population Cat
- ☒ Formal Referr...
- ☒ Open Supervis...
- ☐ Supervision Days
- ☐ Detention Days

Report Filter

Row Labels

Population Cat

CountyName

Column Labels

Σ Values

Σ Values

Sum of Open S...

Sum of Formal ...

Update

Reeves Sheet1 Summary Outline Sheet2

Ready

start DC\_Best\_Practices[1]... DC\_How\_to\_Collect... Referrals by categor... cost of probation tem... Document1 - Microsof...

8:52 AM

# USING PIVOT TABLES

- You can change the type of information presented in the columns by double-clicking the column header and selecting the type of calculation that you'd like to use
- You can click the + or – button in front of the row header to either show or hide the subheadings



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PivotTable Tools

Tables Illustrations Charts Links Text Header & Footer WordArt Signature Object Symbol

D14 Sum of Formal Referrals

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	CountyName	Population Cat	Formal Referrals	Open Supervisions	Supervision Days	Detention Days	
2	Caldwell	Small	235	178	25,410	1,236	
3	Cameron	Medium	1,934	1,029	193,068	20,107	
4	Dallas	Large	9,861	9,417	1,322,828	124,599	
5	Hutchinson	Small	130	121	14,445	368	
6	Jasper	Small	111	109	17,927	303	
7	Johnson	Small	599	412	56,759	3,138	
8	Midland	Medium	906	419	59,302	7,101	
9	Randall	Medium	404	254	45,714	3,951	
10	Reeves/Loving	Small	95	72	9,994	547	
11	Drop Page Fields Here						
12							
13			Data				
14	Population Cat	CountyName	Sum of Open Supervisions	Sum of Formal Referrals			
15	Large	Dallas	9417	9861			
16	Large Total		9417	9861			
17	Medium	Cameron	1029	1934			
18		Midland	419	906			
19		Randall	254	404			
20	Medium Total		1702	3244			
21	Small	Caldwell	178	235			
22		Hutchinson	121	130			
23		Jasper	109	111			
24		Johnson	412	599			
25		Reeves/Loving	72	95			
26	Small Total		892	1170			
27	Grand Total		12011	14275			

Value Field Settings

Source Name: Formal Referrals

Custom Name: Max of Formal Referrals

Summarize by Show values as

Summarize value field by

Choose the type of calculation that you want to use to summarize the data from selected field

Count  
Average  
Max  
Min  
Product  
Count Numbers

Number Format OK Cancel

PivotTable Field List

Choose fields to add to report:

Report Filter

CountyName  
Population Cat  
Formal Referr...  
Open Supervis...  
Supervision Days  
Detention Days

Row Labels

Population Cat  
CountyName

Column Labels

Σ Values

Σ Values

Sum of Open S...  
Sum of Formal ...

D... Update

Reeves Sheet1 Summary Outline Sheet2

Ready

start DC\_Best\_Practices[1]... DC\_How\_to\_Collect... Referrals by categor... cost of probation tem... Document1 - Microsof...

8:53 AM



# Thank You

Brendon Riggs

Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

[brendon.riggs@tjpc.state.tx.us](mailto:brendon.riggs@tjpc.state.tx.us)

512.424.6706

